

[THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



THE

JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Augst 11, 1768.

Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit, to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after 6	M.	sets before 6	H.
THURSDAY	9	4	after 6	6	before 6	6
FRIDAY	10	5	6	5	6	6
SATURDAY	11	6	6	4	6	6
SUNDAY	12	7	6	3	6	6
MONDAY	13	8	6	2	6	6
TUESDAY	14	9	5	59	7	6
WEDNESDAY	15	10	5	58	7	6

Days 11 Hours 48 Minutes the 16th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	75. 0d.	Pork	75. 0d.
Brown Bread	18. 0d.	Salt	11. 6d.
West-India Rum	45. 0d.	Bohea Tea	45. 1d.
New-England ditto	35. 8d.	Chocol. per Box	5. 65. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	65. 0d.	Bees	35. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	75. 0d.	Nut Wood	30. 0d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	20. 0d.

VERY little regard having been paid to my former advertisements, (as well such in which particular lands were advertised, as those which were more general,) I DO now for the LAST TIME hereby give this public notice to the proprietors of lands in this province, in arrears to his Majesty for quit rents, that unless such arrears are very speedily paid off, I shall be under the absolute necessity of applying to his Majesty's Attorney General to prosecute for the same without delay, agreeable to the laws of this colony, in such case made and provided.

Receiver General's Office,
New York, 16th March, 1769.ANDREW ELLIOT,
Receiver General.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,
I observed a Piece in your Paper just after the Dissolution of the late Assembly, signed Philanthropos, shewing not only the Propriety of instructing, but recommending to Electors to secure the Responsibility of their Members, by obliging them to promise before they were chosen, to follow the Instructions of their Constituents.—But I cannot learn that any such Proposal has been made to, or Promise obtain'd or required from any of the Candidates for our late Election, or that any of them in their various Solicitations for a Seat in the present House of Assembly, have imitated the truly patriotic Example of Sir William Cotton, one of the Candidates for the City of Oxford.—Who offer'd "solemnly to sign and swear to a Declaration, that he would, without Evasion, faithfully and disinterestedly receive & execute to the utmost of his Power and Abilities, their Instructions and Commands, for the Interest of their City in particular and of the Constitution of this Kingdom in general. An Offer, says the Author to the Editor of the Political Register, which, as it is the first of the Kind that was ever made by any Candidate, must endear his Name to every Lover of his Country, and which, if there is the least Spark of Patriotism or public Spirit remaining among the Citizens of Oxford, must recommend him more powerfully to their Favour and Protection, than any other Offer he could possibly have made them; an offer—I will say, which ought to be made by every Candidate in the Kingdom; at least, if we are yet a free People; and mean to preserve our Freedom, the Condition contained in it ought to be insisted upon by all the Electors from their several Representatives, &c."—But although the Novelty of Practice may have prevented our Candidates and Electors here, as well as in England, from making or requiring such Promise; yet whoever should presume publicly to contest the Right to instruct, or the indispensable Obligations on Members to act according to the Instructions of their Constituents, must go to some other Country than America to be chosen an Assembly Man.—Various Pretences may be used to evade Compliance with Instructions, that they were not signed by a Majority of the Con-

stituents, or not by the more prudent, cool, and sensible Part of them; that many who had signed, had been intimidated, or some undue Means used to get them to sign, and so forth.—But whatever Members may privately think, they are generally more prudent, than avowedly and openly to declare their Sentiments against Instructions, especially if signed by a Majority of their Constituents:—Nay, we have had Instances of Members, who, though they declared themselves against a certain Matter contained in the Instructions, signed even by a great Minority, were so cautious of offending the People, and so respected the awful Tribunal of the Public, that they generously gave up their own Sentiments, and acted in direct opposition to them.

"The People says the Author already quoted, are not such arrant Dunces as the generality of our Governors would willingly represent them,—they very well know what is for their Interest, and they never refuse to bear any Expence, however great, that is absolutely necessary for promoting that Interest.—But, if the Measure proposed, instead of being advantageous, is manifestly detrimental to the Public, then it is proper that the Government should have some such Check upon it, as the one here suggested."

In like Manner, if the People are convinced that the keeping of a large Military Force in a Time of profound Peace, in their large trading Cities, instead of garrisoning the Out Posts, and protecting the back Settlements from the Insults of the Savages; they will undoubtedly be very ready and willing to defray the Expence of it.—But if, on the contrary, they should happen to be of another Way of thinking, that a Standing Army is dangerous to Liberty, (by some arrogantly called Licentiousness) and that it is kept here to overawe them into a tame and blind Submission to all Ministerial Mandates; they will be very averse to the making of new Laws for the Imposition of more Taxes for such Purposes.—And therefore as the Assembly are to meet early the next Month; when it is possible that more Money will be required of them for quartering of Troops; though it was universally understood that the last Grant of £. 18000—was all that would be asked of them, for and during the Term of one whole Year, and until the same should be fully completed and ended; it may not be ill timed in the different Constituents to hint to their respective Members how to behave, in case a further Requisition of Money for the Purpose aforesaid should be made to them;—especially as the old Pretext of Dispatch may possibly be urged, so as to preclude them otherwise from an Opportunity of doing it afterwards.—But how agreeably shall we all be disappointed, if, instead of requiring more Money, the Assembly should be called to acquiesce in that through the Intercession and Representation of his E—y he had succeeded in his unremitted, friendly Endeavours to obtain the long wish'd for Leave for permitting the issuing Bills of Credit as formerly;—and as his E—y expected daily before the Dissolution of the late Assembly, to receive from L—d H—h, that Permission, and as such Expectation was then urged by some Gentlemen with great Vehemence as an Argument against running into what they called violent Measures; I think it is more than probable, that the Design of calling the Assembly, is, to let them make Money, rather than to ask any from them,—at least, if we may judge, from the Nature, Generosity, and Benignity of his E—y's Disposition.—But Instructions, *cruel Instructions*, we know, are binding upon him, as those of Constituents ought to be on their Members.—And yet, as they are only Agents in their different Capacities, they are not reprehensible for the Conduct, or Order of their Principals.—

I have only one Hint more to give to the Electors of Representatives in this Colony, which shall conclude this Paper,—I have seen with Concern, non-Residents, that is, Persons who do not dwell and reside in the several Places which they represent, suffered to sit as Members in the Assembly, con-

trary to an express Act of their own making, and in my Opinion to the Spirit, and original Intention of Representation.—For, if a non-Resident be admitted to represent a Borough, there is the same Reason to admit them for a County; and if that Principle be once established, farewell to free Elections any where, as there will never be wanting in a large trading City like this, Men ambitious of the Honour of a Seat in the House, who can afford, and would sacrifice large Sums of Money to attain it, and no Doubt a few Years Practice would reconcile the Purchasing of Seats here, as well as in England,—for human Nature, is the same here, as there, equally liable to Temptation.—The best Way therefore to keep Men honest and virtuous, is not to put it in their Power to be otherwise.—And although it may be for the Interest of the City of New-York, to admit of non-Residents sitting in the Assembly,—Yet it might be attended with its Inconveniences even to the Citizens.—Since it may happen, that a Person who had failed in his Election here, and render'd himself particularly odious and obnoxious to the Inhabitants of the City, (tho' at present not the Case) might from Pique, or Prejudice be obtruded into the House, by a Lord of some of our Manors; neither of whom, I am, from good Authority informed, has a Right by the Constitution, other than the kind Indulgence of the House, to return a Member at all.—How much greater then, the Encroachment to attempt the Innovation of introducing a non-Resident, so prejudicial to the true Interests of the Country.

A COUNTRYMAN.

LEGHORN, (in Italy) Dec. 16.

THEY write from Corsica, that two English Noblemen who came there, after having spoken with General Paoli, returned to Italy in a ship under French colours. The Corsicans have taken into their pay 5000 regular troops, in order to enable them to oppose the 4 battalions of French troops that are to go to Corsica in the Spring. Notwithstanding these reinforcements, the Corsicans are more than ever determined to spend the last drop of their blood in defence of their liberty.

Bastia, (in Corsica) Dec. 4. A few days ago arrived here in a French ship many foreign workmen with utensils to erect barracks for the French troops in this island. The Corsican affairs bear the appearance of regaining a very favourable position, as the remonstrances of many foreign powers to the Court of France have had a good effect.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Dec. 22. They write from Warsaw, that Prince Repnin received a courier the day before yesterday with advice, that Major Drewitz, with 300 men, having pursued Prince Sulkowski, who commanded 1000, had obliged him to fly towards Silesia, where he fell into the hands of the Prussians, to whom he surrendered prisoner of war with 600 of his men; who have most of them enlisted into the service of the King of Prussia.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 12. It is reported that his Prussian Majesty, ever zealous in the cause of liberty of conscience, is forming a respectable army against the approaching Spring, to be ready to assist the Russians in defence of the Dissidents of Poland, and against the Turks; from whence it is conjectured, the Sublime Porte will have more than one, if not three or four enemies to oppose his designs on the northern parts of Europe.

Dec. 16. Letters from Florence, dated Nov. 14. say, "The Senator John Baptist Nelli is sent by the grand Duke to St. Sophia, to inquire into the most pressing wants of the inhabitants, whom the late earthquake hath reduced to a most deplorable condition, in order to relieve them. All the houses and churches of the Communities of Specia, Campo Sonaido, Gaballe, and S. Fiora, have also been thrown down; and not a building of any kind remains standing at Berletta, except the Church and the Curate's house."

Dec. 26. The friends of Administration laugh at the reports, so strongly circulated, of an approaching change in the Ministry.

From the Confines of Russia, Nov. 29. It is strongly reported that a Russian army, which was assembled in the countries of Casan and Astracan, has suddenly fallen upon Asoph, and taken that fortress, situated on the Confines of Little Tartary, at the mouth of the Tanais or Don. We wait impatiently for a confirmation of this news.

Jan. 2. It is reported that three sail of the line and two frigates are speedily to be put in commission at Portsmouth.

Jan. 10. On Saturday last an express arrived from the court of Berlin, which occasion much speculation.

Translation of a Letter from Gen. PAOLI. S I R,

You are, without doubt, acquainted with my true sentiments on the situation of our affairs. My character has not been that of a hero of romance, a Quixote, or an Amadis. There is nothing more real than the object I pursue: But if, instead of a real object, I pursue a chimera, I am deceived indeed; yet my error shall never cause me to desert the common cause. What are, for the most part, the objects of our pursuits, but dazzling chimeras, which have no other existence than that which our lively and deceived imagination lends them? Upon this principle I will pursue my first plan; and if that liberty which I seek is not to be found anywhere, I still shall account him my enemy, that will undertake to remove the delusion from my sight! Let me enjoy this dream, which to me, seems so much like truth.

The offers that have been made me are both injurious to me, and repugnant to that spirit of liberty which circulates with my blood in my veins, and which shall circulate with it to the last drop. You little know the courage of the Corsicans, if you can believe they will ever submit to a foreign yoke. All the efforts of Genoa have proved ineffectual, against their valour and love of liberty: And shall we then submit to another Power that comes to offer us its chains? The rocks that surround me shall melt away, ere I will betray a cause which I hold in common with the lowest Corsican. No; I never will become the base destroyer of my country, after having been the generous defender of it. If any man was capable of enslaving me, it would be the Comte de Marbeuf; and the King his master could not have chosen a more enchanting man: But, you know, Sir, the price of liberty, like health, is only known when lost; they are the most precious enjoyments of life. Let the mean slaves of their masters wills fawn at their feet, and renounce the natural rights of humanity; as for me, I have learnt to be free; I know how to live so; and to die free, I would sacrifice ten lives if I had them; I have but one, but that shall not survive my liberty. Be assured, Sir, I shall ever be immovable. Gold loses its splendor, when offered as the price of liberty. Honours are only able to dazzle fools, if they are not to be obtained but by renouncing the privileges of human nature. What does it signify to me, that I am able to command a multitude of slaves, who shall come and humiliate themselves at my feet, if, in a quarter of an hour afterwards, I am forced, in my turn, to humble myself at the feet of another, one degree higher than myself? If I fall the victim of liberty, I shall fall nobly, and teach others to sacrifice themselves to the common cause. Our love of liberty will subsist, even among the ruins of our country; it will be enlivened by fire, be born again on the ashes, and will grow, tho' in irons. Of one slaughtered Hero will be produced a thousand; and, as Tertullian said of the primitive martyrs of the church, Their blood will be fruitful, and heroes will never be wanting in Corsica.

We are informed that the Tartar Snow, Capt. Alexander Stevenson, on the North Coast of Java, in the East-Indies, sending his Boat ashore to wood and water, with ten Men and a European Officer, they were made Prisoners by the Dutch; upon which the Tartar, for Want of Hands, was obliged to bear away for Bencoolen, on the Coast of Sumatra.

Jan. 10. Letters from Leghorn say, that Gen. Paoli had lately received a considerable sum of money, which it was reported his Agents had successfully negotiated in a certain state, to enable the Corsicans to carry on the war vigorously against France.

It is imagined that the Example of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex who are to meet on Thursday next, in order to consider of proper instructions to be given by them to their Representatives in Parliament, will be followed by the Electors, of many other counties and boroughs.

Jan. 14. At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex held yesterday at the Mile-End-Assembly-room, the following instructions were unanimously

agreed to and directed to be transmitted to the Knights of the Shire:

To JOHN WILKES, Esq; and JOHN GLYNN, Esq; Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,
“We the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, direct and instruct you our Representatives in Parliament.

“1. To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional, and only rightful trial—by Jury.

“2. To promote a strict parliamentary inquiry into the military in St. George's fields, on Tuesday the 10th of May last.

“3. To promote a like inquiry into the riot and Murders committed at Brentford on the 8th of December last.

“4. To examine into the administration of justice in this county; particularly into the present state of the Commission of the Peace.

“5. And, as far as in your power, to promote an inquiry into the rights of the public, to the territorial revenue arising from the conquests in India.”

John Saffbridge, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hithe in Kent, was, by the general voice, placed in the chair.

The instructions relating to the trial by jury was moved by the Rev. Mr. Horne.

The three instructions relative to inquiries into the transactions of St. George's-fields, the riot at Brentford, and the Commission of the Peace, were moved by James Adair, Esq; And

The inquiry relative to the territorial revenue of the conquests in India, was proposed by Benjamin Hayes, Esq;

The three Gentlemen above mentioned were appointed to convey their instructions to the Knights of the Shire, and desired to repeat to them the reasons, (as well those advanced by themselves as by others in the course of the debate) and the motives which induce the county to form such instructions at present.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will sail again for the Mediterranean early in the Spring, in the Venus frigate, of which his Royal Highness is Commander; and the several men of war destined for that nation, are fitting out for sea.

The postscript of a letter from an English Gentleman in Paris say: “It is the admiration of all those who dare conjecture on government affairs here, what the court can mean by sending a paltry force against Corsica. They account for it only on two principles, that they either do it to cover some deep-laid design; (or, to use their own phrase, to amuse) or else they have stumbled upon that wretched system of politics we adopted the beginning of last war in regard to America; which gave rise to that just remark, made by the then celebrated Mr. Pitt—That the conduct of the Ministry put him in mind of Dolly's Chop-house—where you were served chop after chop for the benefit of eating them hot.

We hear, a hundred gentlemen have actually entered into a subscription of twelve guineas each, to be renewed annually for the benefit of a certain patriot.

It is reported, as a fact, that in the West India Islands, and a part of America, the sum of 9000l. has been raised by subscription, as a present to Mr. Wilkes, “to enable him the better to preserve his patriotism and independency.”

The following is the Conclusion of the Declaration which the king of Sweden made to the Senate on the 12th ult. when he abdicated the Crown.

“To the right of the nation to tax itself, I would have the greatest attention paid, because I am engaged by oath to let my subjects enjoy their liberties and privileges without any restriction.

“Nevertheless, I pretend not to render the states culpable of that imposition [the lowering the course of exchange to 42 marks, a tax fixed by law, as mentioned, in our last] equally imprudent and contrary to law; but from whatever cause it may have arisen, the right of the nation requires that it should judge for itself whether it would accept the tax; that is to say, the States alone being vested with power as to this point, ought to be convoked. Consequently I insist again, that they assemble as soon as possible.

“If it happen, that contrary to my expectation they oppose my will, I am obliged to declare to them, in such a case, that I discharge myself of the weight of government, which is become quite insupportable to me, by the grievous affliction which the unhappy situation of the necessitous occasions me, and the daily exhausting of the strength of the kingdom, referring to myself, when the States, my faithful Counsellors, shall assemble on my account, to acquaint them further with all the reasons which have induced me, not to concern myself, till that time, with the government of the kingdom. I also seriously forbid my name being

made use of during this interval, in any conclusion of the Chamber of Council.

(Signed) ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.
By letters from Stockholm, dated the 29th ult, every thing was very quiet in that Capital; but that some of the great Officers had resigned their posts.

Letters from Warsaw of Dec. 21. advise, that the troubles which lately desolated Great Poland, are diminished since the Prussian troops patrolled there.

We hear that Commodore Palliser will soon be appointed to the command of his Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 16.

We learn, by a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity, who left Philadelphia last Friday, that a Subscription, for the Non-Importation of European Goods, was then carrying about, filled a pace, and it was hoped would be universal, as he did not hear of any Body's refusing to sign, —it was also said that they had excluded some Articles which the other Colonies had included; but what Articles these are, we have not learnt.

On Monday last, according to Desire, there was a Meeting at the House of Bolton and Sigel, of the Subscribers to the Agreement for non-Importation of Goods, when, we hear, a Committee was appointed to inquire into and inspect all European Importations, in Order to a strict Compliance with the said Agreement, and also to correspond with the other Colonies.

By our late Accounts from South-Carolina, we have Reason to think they will very soon come into a similar Agreement, and also, not to import, or purchase one imported Slave.

By the Antigua News Papers, we have a Relation of a barbarous Murder, committed at that Island, on the 22d of January last, on two Seamen; the Substance of which is as follows—On the Evening of that Day, one Robert Dunbar, returning home from a public House, was met near the Door of his Lodgings, by one Butler, a Corporal in the Army, with the Piquet Guard; who after some Words assaulted Dunbar, whereupon a Scuffle ensued between him and Butler in the Street; this occasioned several Seamen and others to gather round to see what was the Matter; and Butler observing the Crowd, whilst he was down, suddenly cried out to the Guard, and ordered them to prime, load and fire among the thickest of them, which being immediately obeyed; two of the Seamen were shot dead upon the Spot.—The Guards were soon after taken, and delivered to the Civil Power, to be dealt with according to Law.—But it said the Seamen, in general there, are much exasperated and threaten Revenge against the Soldiers: However, it was hoped all illegal Extremities would be prevented. Dunbar in the Scuffle also got wounded.

Capt. Sears and Col. Corja's Answer to Mr. Robert Murray, may be inserted in our next.

THE Friends of LIBERTY

and TRADE, who are inclined to celebrate the Anniversary of the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, on Saturday the 19th Inst. at the House of Edward Smith, Inkeeper, in the Fields; are requested to give in their Names to Mr. Hugh Gaine, or the said Smith, [by this Evening] in order that suitable Provision may be made for their Accommodation. N. B. Dinner to be served precisely at two o'Clock, and the Bill called at six.

New-York, March 15, 1769.

THE Friends to LIBERTY,

who are disposed to celebrate the Anniversary of the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, on Saturday the 18th Instant, at the House of Henry Van De Water, (otherwise called Cate-mut's) are desired to give in their Names to him, (by Friday Noon) that he may know how many to provide for. Dinner will be serv'd precisely at two o'Clock, and a Bill called at Five.

TO BE SOLD, at private Sale;

A LOT of Land pleasantly situated, in Shrewsbury, in the County of Monmouth, containing 35 acres on which is a very good orchard, and five acres of good meadow, also about two acres of wood land, (the remainder very good for all sorts of grain and pasturing) all in very good fence. There is on the said lot a very good dwelling house almost new, has two rooms with a shop and three fire places on the first floor, and two rooms on the next, finished, and more unfinished; there is a good kitchen adjoining the house, a very good barn with three good stables in it, a store house and a smoke house; before the door is a good well and a garden pall'd off. The whole very convenient for a gentleman's country seat, a tradesman, tavern-keeper, or for a merchant (that business having been carried on there, for several years past) it being near to a mill, and but 4½ miles from a landing, from whence there may be a ready conveyance to New-York market; and it is about 2½ miles from Shrewsbury town, where there is plenty of fowl, fish, oysters, clams &c. to be had in the season: Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to Peter Voorheis on the premises, or Henry Van Vleck, merchant, in Dock-Street, New-York, who will agree for the same on reasonable terms. 67. 70.

SAMUEL

Have the following at their Store in BROAD street

all pieces of all colours
Yard wide frizes
and farnoughts
Pennistons & half
thicks
Embossed serge
White swan skin
Blue and drab ker-
seys

Brown, blue and
mix'd forest cloth
Black Manchester
velvet, drab and
blue do.

Half yard & half
ell lastings
Black fig'd draw-
boys

Thickset and dy'd
pillow
Black fattinets
Stocking breeches
pieces

Men's women's &
children's stock-
ings

½ and yard wide
cotton checks,
yard and ½, and
6-4 do.

¾ nail, 10 nail, ¾,
¾ and yard wide
check linen
handkerchiefs

Printed blue and
red do.

Spotted bandanoes
Bed bunts
Striped damascus
Striped holland

Tammies, durants
and callimancoes
of all colours
Plain Venetian pop-
plins

Striped do.
Flower'd do.
Meckinburgs
Check'd & striped
cambiet

Brocaded durants,
and a large as-
sortment of
other handsome
fig'd stuffs

London camblets
Plain and fig'd
ribbons

¾ and yard wide
Irish lincens

Dowlas
English and Scotch
eznaburgs

¾, and yard wide
plain lawn

¾ and yard wide
cambric

¾, yard wide, 5-4
and 6-4 striped
& flower'd lawn

Needle work'd
lawn

Needle work'd
lawn aprons and
ruffles

Strip'd & flower'd
border'd Kent-
ing handker-
chiefs

Plain black gauze
Flower'd white do.

Black taffeties
Satin pelong
Black and green
narrow Persian

Black bombazeen
Black silk crape
Silverets and milli-
onets

Best Belladine sew-
ing silks
London quality
Shoe binding

Scotch thread of
all numbers

Silk ferrits
Silk and hair and
scaf twist

Basket buttons
Silk and hair and
scaf do. of all
colours

Black trolly lace
Cap lace
Scarlet cord

Knee garters
Double purple cal-
licoes

City of
New-York, 3. R. O. H.
be that the report which
mer, is utterly false and
never did, nor intended
his property.

Sworn the 14th Day of
1769, before me B. I.
As the above false and
rious to me and my fam-
know the first author of it

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following Goods to sell, on the most reasonable Terms, at their Store in New-York, viz.

BROAD cloth in half pieces of all colours
Yard wide frizes and searoughts
Pennistons & half thick
Embossed serges
White swanskin
Blue and drab kerseys
Brown, blue and mixed forest cloth
Black Manchester velvet, drab and blue do.
Half yard & half ell fastings
Black figured drawboys
Thickset and dy'd pillow
Black satinets
Stocking breeches pieces
Men's women's & children's stockings
and yard wide cotton checks, yard and $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nail, 10 nail, $\frac{3}{4}$, and yard wide check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do.
Spotted bandanoes
Bed bunts
Striped damascus
Striped holland
Tammies, durants and callimancoes of all colours
Plain Venetian poplins
Striped do.
Flower'd do.
Meckinburgs
Check'd & striped camblet
Brocaded durants, and a large assortment of other handsome figured stuffs
London camblets
Plain and figured ribbons
 $\frac{1}{2}$ and yard wide Irish linsens
Dowls
English and Scotch ezaburgs
 $\frac{1}{2}$, and yard wide plain lawn
 $\frac{1}{2}$ and yard wide cambrick
 $\frac{1}{2}$, yard wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ striped and flower'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn aprons and ruffles
Strip'd & flower'd border'd Kenting handkerchiefs
Plain black gauze
Flower'd white do.
Black taffaties
Satin pelong
Black and green narrow Persian
Black bombazeen
Black silk crape
Silverets and missions
Best Belladine sewing silks
London quality
Shoe binding
Scotch thread of all numbers
Silk ferrits
Silk and hair and scarf twist
Basket buttons
Silk and hair and scarf do. of all colours
Black trolly lace
Cap lace
Scarlet cord
Knee garters
Double purple calicoes

Womens and children's fans
Womens's shoes
Wares best Scotch snuff
Men's castor and felt hats
Womens's gloves and mitts
Men's gloves
Black and colour'd worsted mitts
Cloves, mace, Cinamon, nutmegs
Clouting diaper
Russia do.
Diaper table cloths
Russia sheeting and drilling
Men's cotton and worsted caps
Large and small pins
Needles, common and White Chapel
Buckram
Saddle cloth
9-8 and 5-4 Irish sheeting
Colour'd threads
Black silk cravats
Writing paper
Bonnet paper
Striped blankets
Necklaces & black beads of various sorts
Large bibles
Testaments, Primers
Fishes's Young Man's best Companion
Entick's dictionary
One quire blank books
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Looking glasses
Bone & sham buck knives and forks
Ebony handle, silver cap'd do. in cases
Carving knives & forks
Cutteaux, butcher's knives, Pen knives
Spotted handle do.
Taylor's shears and scissars
Carpenter's hammers
Shoemaker's do.
Lathing do.
Bellowies
Gimblets dd.
worm & common
Spike do. and Tap bores
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 1 inch, inch $\frac{1}{2}$, & inch $\frac{3}{4}$ augers
Compasses, common and steel pointed
Iron candlesticks
Brass ball'd do.
H and HL hinges
Table do.
Dovetail do.
Butt do. chest do.
Cruet frames
Shoe pincers and Nippers
Shoe knives
Stamp'd and common awl blades
Clothing do.
Pegging do.
Awl hatts
Thumb latches
Cubboard locks
Chest do.
Double spring do.
Pad do. splinter do. flock do.
Plain irons
Broad and narrow Chizzels
Mortice do.
Boston do.
Paring do.
Gouges
Common hand saws
Steel plate do. tenon do. fast do.

Dovetail saws
Compass do.
Taylor's thimbles
Womens's do.
Snuff boxes
Pinchbeck shoe & knee buckles
Steel shoe & knee do.
Hard metal do.
Horsewhips
Iron screws
Brass cocks, with or without keys
Steel snuffers
Snaffle bits
Ditto bridles
Brass chair nails
Brass handles and escutcheons
Brass hinges
Brass knobs
Brass and copper warming pans
Temple spectacles 7 by 9 window glass
Threepquare, half round & flat files
Rasps
Coarse and fine tooth horn combs
Ivory do.
Razors
Fifth hooks large and small
Pencils
Sithes and sickles
Pewter table spoons
Tea do.
Three pint bottles
Corks
Batrin brads
Trunk nails
Hob nails
5-oz. 8-oz. and 14-oz. tacks
Spring bolts
Fine round do. from 4 to 9 inches
Iron squares
Curtain rings
Hooks and hinges
Chimney hooks
Brass cloak pins
Japan'd do.
Key rings
Desk suits
Rat & mouse traps
Iron wire
Sleeve buttons of all sorts
Gunter scales
Drawing knives
Lacquard and gilt buttons
Hard metal do.
Horn do.
Brass pepper boxes
Brass tuff nails
Birth buckles
Large and small white setts
Brass castors
Table ketches
Bell bolts
Brass and steel watch keys
Watch seals
Wool cards
Marking irons
Stone sleeve buttons set in silver
Palle ear-rings
Mock garrets
stone set in do.
Stone set hair pins
Smelling bottles
Coral bells
Hooks and eyes
Green silk purses
Ivory bodkins
Bone nutmeg graters
Morocco pocket books
Rings for neck-laces
Chrystal bosom buckles
Men's & women's stirrop irons
Nails
Curry combs
Spanish whiting
Cart boxes
Frying pans
Sheathing paper &c. &c.

City of New-York, } **R**OBERT PLACE, of said city, mariner, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that the report which now prevails, of his being an informer, is utterly false and without foundation, and that he never did, nor intended to inform against any person, or his property.
Sworn the 14th Day of March, 1769, before me B. BLAGGE.
As the above false and malicious report may be very injurious to me and my family, any person who will let me know the first author of it, will greatly oblige me
ROBERT PLACE.

A wet Nurse,

A Woman with a good young breast of milk, that can be well recommended, is willing to go into a gentleman's family as a wet nurse:—Inquire of the Printer. 67 70

WHEREAS the Copartnership of Parsons and Willets, is dissolved by the death of Samuel Willets; all persons therefore who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be paid,—and those who are indebted to said copartnership, whose accounts are become due, are requested to pay the same to James Parsons, the survivor,—by whom the business is carried on as usual, in the same store, at the corner of Burling's slip.—And has now on hand, an assortment of dry goods, suitable for the season, which are to be disposed of on reasonable terms.—Also a quantity of West-India rum, beef and pork, bohea tea, indigo, ginger and turpentine. 67 70

DESERTED, when on furloe, from his Majesty's 34th Regiment now quartered at Philadelphia, Samuel Alsford, aged 40 years, five feet, seven inches high, brown complexion, dark brown hair, dark eyes, much pitted with the small pox, by trade a gardener; born in the parish of Fifehington, (Salisbury, England:) He had on his regimental coat, and new buckskin breeches. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive as a reward, twenty shilling sterling, (over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, for apprehending deserters) by applying to the commanding officer of said regiment at Philadelphia.
N. B. The above named deserter is famous for shewing the dexterity of hand, when he generally takes the name of Ford. 67 70

MICHAEL POREE, SURGEON DENTIST.

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gentry and public in general, That he makes and fits natural teeth, and artificial ones, from a single tooth to a whole set, to appear as well, and be as easy and useful as real teeth: Likewise cleans teeth, and draws stumps, in the easiest and best manner.—He sells a PREPARATION for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums;—likewise cures the scurvy. He has a potion which is excellent for curing all disorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of scurvy in the gums; preferring the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and sound. He lodges at Mrs. Cornwall's, two doors from the back of the old city-hall, in New-York.

ADVICE to the PUBLIC.
The Number of patients now under Dr. Forget's Care, in Philadelphia, prevents his visiting the different parts of North-America, for some time; he has given to me some general medicines for the benefit of those whose business or circumstances will not allow them to go to the Doctor. In particular, an apocem, that is infallible in all degrees of intermittent, to the tertian, quartan, or quotidian fevers; a potion for removing all obstructions of the viscera and womb, which, by purifying the blood, renders the whole mass found and entire.—Likewise, a water that has never failed in every disorder of the eyes, where manual operation is not required.
N. B. All those afflicted with consumptive disorders, scorbulous or cancerous diseases, dropsy, stone, gravel, rheumatism, various sorts of the gout, such as podagra, chiraeger, gonagor, sciatic complaints, &c. &c. may (under God) be relieved, by applying to the Doctor himself at Mr. Francis Murphy's, in Spruce-Street, Philadelphia. 67 70

TO BE SOLD,
A Tract of land lying in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; containing about six hundred acres, on which is a good house, barn three orchards, and upwards of three hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow. The said tract is so situated, that it will answer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or farmer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises, JOHN ANDERSON.

Also to be sold, a tract of land lying in said Freehold, belonging to Joseph Newton, jun. containing as is supposed, about sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard, house, barn, and smith's shop (being a suitable place for a blacksmith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwards of fifty years.) Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile distant from the same.—Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber for further particulars. (67 70) JOHN ANDERSON.

DESERTED,

FROM his Majesty's sixteenth regiment of foot now quartered at New-York, the ninth day of March 1769, viz. John Bullfinch, aged thirty five years, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, round shoulder'd, well limb'd, by trade a labourer, born in Clons north of Ireland.
Robert Claire, aged twenty three years, five feet eight inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark brown eyes, brown hair, straight and well made, born in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, by trade a stocking-weaver.
James Broom, aged twenty nine years, five feet six inches high, fresh complexion, brown eyes, light brown hair, a little in-kneed, small limb'd, round shoulder'd, with a stoop in his walk, by trade a cutler, born in Birmingham, England; they went off in their regimentals.

Whoever apprehends the above deserters, or any of them, and lodges him or them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive as a reward, twenty shillings sterl. for each, (over and above what is allowed by act of parliament for the apprehending deserters) by applying to the commanding officer of said regiment at New-York.
Any person who communicates such information to Colonel Robinson, as will enable him to apprehend any of the three deserters, shall have the same reward, and the names of the persons who give such notice, shall be carefully concealed, March 18th 1769. 67 70.

THE Printer hereof, begs the Favour of his Customers who have been long in Arrear, especially those who have been often called upon with their Accounts, to consider that it is impossible he should long be able to continue his Business unless he is paid for his Work, which cannot be carried on without a great Expence of ready Money.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of West-Chester, in the province of New-York, by more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of More-Town, on Onion River, mentioned in the charter for said township, to be in the province of New-Hampshire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of said township: This is therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the house of Benjamin Close in Salem, in said county, on the third tuesday in April next at one of the clock in the afternoon, to consider and agree about laying out said Township, and do any other business that may be thought proper and necessary to be done at said meeting. Dated at Bedford March 13th. 1769. 67. 69. LEWIS M'DONALD, Justice of peace.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of salt meadow and Cedar swamp, situate, lying and being on new Barbados-Neck, in Bergen county in New-Jersey, containing about 114 acres of salt meadow, and about 322 acres of cedar swamp; the whole is bounded on the two sides by Stagg's Creek, commonly called Berry's Creek, and by Peach-Island Creek; the meadows are reckoned, by those in the neighbourhood, who have frequently mowed in them, not inferior to any salt meadow in that part of the country, and some parts thereof at a very small expence may be made fresh meadow and to yield good English grass; the timber and wood of every kind in the cedar swamp is now in great perfection, as the present owner has preserved it, and prevented any of the wood being cut out for near upon thirty years, the conveniences of loadings and easy carriage from the said cedar swamp are no way inferior to those of any other swamp on that neck, as a great part of the swamp is bounded by Berry's Creek, and common floops and wood boats can go up that creek to be loaded, and from the other side of the tract, the timber may be brought to Hackensack River, by sledging or carting it one quarter of a mile. A plan or draught of the said meadows and swamp, made from a late survey, may be seen by applying to Mr. John Terhune, at Hackensack, or to the subscriber in New-York. Whereas the above premises were advertised and intended for sale the third day of October, but as the swamp could better be viewed in winter when froze, it was thought best to postpone the sale to May, that any person inclining to purchase might in the winter view said swamp and see what he purchased.

Now the above mentioned premises are peremptorily to be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of May next, at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Bergen County, in the town of Hackensack; for the greater convenience of purchasers, the meadows will be sold in five lots, and the cedar swamp in eight lots, according to the above survey, each lot of the meadow contains about 40 acres.—A good title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by 67. 70 NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT.

PURSUANT to an order of the worshipful Simon Johnson, and Francis Filkin, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City of New-York, upon the petition of Peter Low, of the said city, an insolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors; Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the said Peter Low, to shew cause before said Judges, (if any they have) on Thursday the 23d instant, at the dwelling house of the said Simon Johnson, Esq; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (being the time and place appointed by the said Judges) why an assignment of the said Peter Low's estate, should not be made unto John Oothout, and Abraham Brinkerhoff, nominated and appointed by the said petitioners as trustees, to receive the same for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Peter Low, and the said Peter Low be thereupon discharged of all his debts, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the laws of this colony of New-York, in cases of insolvent debtors, made and provided; the said Peter Low, and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the directions of the said laws. Dated New-York, March 14th, 1769. 67 68

PURSUANT to an order made by George Brewerton and Benjamin Blagge, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's court in and for the city of New-York, upon the petition of William Beekman of the same city, butcher an insolvent debtor, and the major part of his creditors; Notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said William Beekman, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said George Brewerton and Benjamin Blagge, Esqrs. at the dwelling house of the said George Brewerton, Esq; on Wednesday the twenty-second day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William Beekman, should not be made to Cave Jones of the said city, conveyancer and scrivener, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Beekman, in proportion to their respective demands against him, and he the said William Beekman be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the several laws of the colony of New-York, in cases of insolvent debtors, made and provided.

BY THE AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the Theatre, in John Street, To-morrow Evening being Friday, the 17th of March Inst. will be presented, By particular desire of the GRAND KNOT, of the Friendly Brothers of ST. PATRICK, a Comedy called

The BUSY BODY,
To which will be added,
(After the Charter Song by Mr. WOOLS.)
The BRAVE IRISHMAN.

JACOB ROOME,
TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes this Country Flour of Mustard, at his Dwelling House in Broad-Street, in New-York; he gives ready Money for good clean Mustard Seed, he likewise has for Sale, a strong able Negro Man. 64 67

POETS CORNER.

The COURTIER'S REWARD.

WHY should we that Ambition call,
To get at court a servile place,
Where to please one we flatter all,
And must gain Honour by Disgrace:
Where for our Pleasure and our Ease,
We suffer Pain and Weariness?

Where all Things we must say, or do,
Which farthest are from Mind or Heart;
Still those who run from us pursue,
And to gain Trust, with Virtue part;
Where we ourselves more high to raise,
Our Faith and Honour must debase.

Where we must say as great Fools say,
Do what great Knaves will have us do,
That we for Wits with Coxcombs may,
With Fools for Politicians go;
To gain court Favour there and Praise,
With all the World besides, Disgrace.

Where we must flatter him we hate,
Or what is worse, him we despise;
To broken Slumbers lie down late,
And early to proud Levees rise;
Must pass our Youth in real Pain,
For Ease in Age to hope in vain.

Where we must change Day into Night,
Night into Day, at other's Will;
Must take Disgusts to give Delight,
And slight good Men, to honour ill;
Make many Foes, may be our own,
To gain a Friend where there is none.

PURSUANT to an order of the ho-
nourable Charles Read, and John Berrien, Judges of
the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-
Jersey; Notice is hereby given to the respective creditors of
John M'Kinise, an insolvent debtor, in the gaol of the
county of Morris, that they be, and appear, on Wednesday
the fifth day of April next, at nine o'clock in the morning,
at the court house in Perth-Amboy, in the county of Middle-
sex, to show cause (if any they have) why the said John
M'Kinise, should not be discharged, agreeable to a late act
of the legislature of the said province, for the relief of insol-
vent debtors. 66 69

Morris Town, Feb. 12th, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY settled in this place, a French clergyman, that
can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-
school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abramie,
wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together
with geography, ancient and modern history, to the youth
of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek
tongues, with the classics, in order to fit for the college
those who are desirous of this part of education.—Proper
care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be
boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will
favour him with encouragement, may apply for further in-
formation, both in regard of the places of board, and man-
ner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge
Bleecker, and Captain Besley, Messrs. Vallade and De Blez
or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of
Messrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, merchants. 66 69

TO BE LET,

On long Leases, either together or in small Parcels.



FOUR or Five Hundred Acres of Land,
Part of the Manor of Morrisania, lying
on Harlem River, nearly opposite to the
Town of Harlem: For Conditions inquire
of Richard Morris, Esq; in New-York, or
of Lewis Morris, at Morrisania.

The said Lewis Morris, has for Sale,
several Hundred Acres of good Land, in the Manor of Ford-
ham, which he will sell together or in small Parcels, as shall
best suit the Purchaser. 66 69

To be sold at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, the tenth Day of April next,
THE house and lot of ground on
Golden-hill, now in the possession of Robert Leay-
craft, baker; The lot is in length one hundred and four
feet, and in front and rear twenty three feet.—there is on
the said lot of ground, two tenements, which lets for thirty
pounds. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale,
may apply to said ROBERT LEAYCRAFT, who will give
an indisputable title for the same. 66 69

To be LET, from the first of May next,

THE house now in the possession
of Mr. John Watson, at the corner of Pearl-street,
It is very pleasantly situated: Inquire of Thomas Randall,
in New-York, or Capt. Stephen Richard, in Elizabeth-Town. 66 69

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
plantation belonging to George Hicks, absconded,
lying opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will
be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house
of Jarrett Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Friday the 31st day
of March next. The said plantation contains about 120
acres of land, whereon is a dwelling house, barn, a very
good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow, and
not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin at one
o'clock said day, where the conditions of sale will be pub-
lished. January the 16th, 1769. 66 69

By us JOHN BURROWS,
JARRETT WALL, and } Auditors.
LEWIS FORMAN, }

To be sold at public vendue at

the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 31st of
March, inst. at noon, seven lots of land, part of a tract situate
in the county of Albany, called Waggener's patent, the
lots are distinguished in the division of the tract, and contain
as follows.—Lot N. 67 contains 110

38	301
39	301
40	301
41	301
42	301
43	301
44	301
45	301
46	301
47	301
48	301
49	301
50	301
51	301
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97	301
98	301
99	301
100	301

These lands adjoin to the settlement of Cherry-Valley, and
the Oswego Lake, and are good in quality, and well tim-
bered and watered. The conditions to be seen at the day
of sale. 66 67

WHEREAS very little regard has

been paid to the advertisement of the executors to
the last will and testament of Joris Brinkerhoff, deceased;
There are therefore to require all persons indebted to the
afore said estate, to make a settlement with Dirck or Abra-
ham Brinkerhoff, two of the said executors, on or be-
fore the 10th day of May next, or their accounts will be put
in suit, without any further notice, by

Dirck Brinkerhoff,
Abraham Brinkerhoff, } Executors.
Abraham Van Dusen,
Dirck Brinkerhoff, jun.

66 69

By Command of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.
For the Entertainment of the Right Worshipful the Grand
Master, the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, of the An-
cient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Ma-
sons;

By the American Company,
At the Theatre in John-Street, on Monday the 17th of
March, inst. will be presented a Comedy, never acted
there, call'd, The

TENDER HUSBAND,

OR THE

ACCOMPLISH'D FOOLS.

With a Prologue and Epilogue, and several Songs, proper
for the Occasion.

To which will be added, a

PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT.

The Company of all the Brethren in Town, is earnestly
requested, to meet at Burns's, at five o'clock on the Day of
Performance, and walk from thence in Procession, to the The-
atre, where the Pit will be reserved for their Accommodation.

BOXES and PIT, 8s. GALLERY 3s.

WANTED,

A Good Clerk, well recommended for his Abi-
lities and Fidelity, to serve in an Iron Work.
—Inquire of the Printer. March 8. 66 69

ALL persons indebted to Capt. Peter Dobson, are de-
sired to make immediate payment, to the subscriber,
and those who have any demands, to bring in their accounts
to EDWARD LAIGHT. 66 69

To be SOLD,

At public Vendue, on the 18th Day of this Instant,



A Lot of land contain-
ing about ten acres, with a dwelling
house, barn, and store house thereon, and
on the lot is a good bearing orchard of
divers sorts of fruit, the land is good for
mowing and pasture, and lies on the post
road, near Byram river, in the township of Rye, and pro-
vince of New-York, now in the possession of the subscriber:
The whole is well situated for a shop keeper, tavern, or
tradesman, and if it suits the buyer the purchase money may
lie several years, with giving satisfactory security. The
vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, at the premises, and a good
title given, by DANIEL HAWKINS. 66 68

Rye, 4th March, 1769.

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and
pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

To be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, on Monday the
third of April next.



THE very beautifully
situated, and convenient house
and lot of ground, at the head of
Marshpath creek, being the public
landing, in the bounds of New-town,
in Queen's county, on Long-Island,
belonging to William Sackett, about

seven miles from New-York, either by land or water.—
The house is large and well constructed,—a large barn
and other out-houses convenient;—the lot contains about
thirty acres of most excellent land, with a good orchard of
fruit trees, of various kinds—the publick road from New-
York and Brookland ferry to New-town, leads by the place,
at a convenient distance from the house; from which there
is a pretty prospect of meadows and creeks.—Oysters,
crabs and fish plenty, in their seasons.—Likewise two
lots of wood-land, one of seven acres, within a mile of
the dwelling-house, and another of five acres, about two
miles distant.—Likewise a piece of salt meadow, yearly
affording about six or seven loads of hay.
Part of the money will be wanted soon after the sale,
the remainder in two yearly payments.—The condi-
tions will be more fully set forth at the place and time of
sale. 66 67

By WILLIAM SACKET, jun.

PROPOSALS for Printing by

Subscription, the following Work, which is
now in the Press, and soon to be published.

AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL,

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS in NORTH AMERICA,

For the Years 1757, 8, 9, and 60,

CONTAINING every remarkable Occurrence during that
Period, with the Orders of the Admirals and General
Officers, Descriptions of the Countries where the Author
served, the Forts, Garrisons, Climates, Soil, Produce, and
a Diary of the Weather; the several Manifestos, &c. pub-
lished by the British and French Generals, and the late
Bishop of Canada.

By CAPTAIN JOHN KNOX,

Dedicated to Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherst, late
Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in that Coun-
try, who has assisted the Author with

The Use of all his PAPERS relating to
this Subject.

It will be elegantly printed and comprised in two Volumes
Quarto, Price Fifty Shillings New-York Currency; two
Dollars to be paid on subscribing, and the Books shall be
delivered immediately after they are received from London.
Subscriptions are taken in by JAMES RIVINGTON, in
Wall-Street. 66 69

To be SOLD,

A HARPSICORD, completely

fitted, Maker's Name (Mahoon, London): For Partic-
ulars inquire of W. RICE, Organist. 65 68

TO BE SOLD.



A Plantation in Middle-

town, containing 100 acres, more or
less, as may best suit the purchaser, of
good kind land, bounded on two brooks
of fine running water, one on the east
side, and one on the west side; about 70
acres, clear and within good fence, and about 12 acres of
good fresh mowing meadow, and as much more may be
made with a little trouble; there is a plenty of good tim-
ber and York-wood; there is on it a tolerable good house
and an orchard of about 100 large apple-trees, with some
peach-trees, plumb and cherry-trees; it lies about a mile
and half from the bay by Chingarrout point, where is
plenty of fish, oysters and clams, and about a mile from a
grist-mill, and half a mile from a saw-mill: Whoever in-
clines to purchase the said plantation, let them apply to
James Kearny who lives about a mile and a half from the
premises, who will agree on reasonable terms, and will
give a sufficient title for the same. 65 68

PURSUANT to an act, entitled, "an

act to prevent frauds in debtors;" public notice is
hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Mitchell, an
absconding debtor, that the subscribers, being trustees for all
the said creditors, are ready to make a dividend among the
said creditors, of the said Thomas Mitchell's estate: And
we the said subscribers, hereby desire all the said creditors to
meet at the house of Stephen Cornell, situate at Success, in
the township of Hempstead, in Queen's County, in the Pro-
vince of New-York, on the fifth day of May next; that a
dividend of the said estate may be made among the said cre-
ditors. Dated the fourteenth day of February, 1769.

JOSEPH BURR,
ROBERT MITCHELL jun.
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

Hackensack, Feb. 31d, 1769.

THE Public is hereby informed

that the Grammar School, near the town of Hack-
ensack is still continued, and that a large, commo-
dious and elegant edifice is erected for the better accommo-
dation of the scholars.

The place is in all respects well calculated for a public
school. Boarding is as cheap, and as reasonable as can
be desired: there is little opportunity of contracting vicious
habits, and the inhabitants are so emulous to prevent them,
that Peter Zabriske, Esq; & other residents in the place, have
voluntarily engaged to exert themselves, in conjunction with
the teacher, for the preservation of the morals of the youth,
and for checking the first symptoms of vice.

Notwithstanding the malevolent insinuations that have
been industriously propagated with regard to the method of
instruction practised by the subscriber, several gentlemen
both of abilities and figure, have expressed their highest ap-
probation, both of the method of tuition and progress of the
youth under his care: nor can he, by carefully observing
the methods of others, find, that he has omitted any thing
in his plan, (since he has had the liberty of choosing for
himself) which others have retained. But as he has not the
talent of puffing himself into fame, he must leave the proof
of his assiduity and diligence to the best test, experience.

He returns his most hearty thanks to those who have al-
ready entrusted him with the education of their children,
and hopes by his care and pains to merit the continuance of
their favours.

Navigation, the Italian method of book-keeping, survey-
ing and other branches of the mathematics, are also taught,
at reasonable rates, by The public's humble servant,
PETER WILSON. 65 71

Benjamin Booth,

Has imported in the General Gage, and the last Vessels from
England, a large and general Assortment of Merchandise,
suitable for the Season, which he sells on his usual low
Terms, for Cash;—He has for Sale, the best

ENGLISH and Russia Duck,

London Pewter,

Nails of all Sizes.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, that he shall
remove on the 1st of February into the large new Store of
Mr. Peter Clopper, near the Corner of Maiden Lane, at the
Upper End of the Fly-Market. 60 66

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1367.

[THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1769.]

BOSTON, February 6.
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

WE cannot forbear making a few Observations on the curious and laboured Accounts, of the Sentiments of the British Government, and the Debates in the House of Commons on American Affairs, given in the Court Gazette, of Thursday last. What Pains are taken, to make us believe, contrary to the latest and most authentick Advices from Home, that the Affairs of America in general, and particularly of this Province, are in a Situation almost desperate, only because a few among us have done every Thing in their Power to make them so, and cannot endure the Thoughts, of not having their own Prophecies fulfilled, their Misrepresentations successful, and their malevolence gratified.—It seems that of late, Administration has not only adopted implicitly the Accounts of Facts, but the reasonings upon them, and even governmental Matters, as they have been stated, and suggested by a few of its Servants on this Side the Water: Hence the Embarrassments of the Ministry, and the Perplexity of the Nation, from the unnatural Contest with the Colonies, at a Season when the Circumstances of Europe, require the most perfect Union at Home, to give Weight to our Negotiations, and Awe to those, who might wish to disturb our Repose.—

The Tenor of his Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Parliament, as it respects America it easily accounted for, from the Budget, which about that Time was received from hence. The Ministry seem'd to believe, at the first opening of the Budget, that the proceedings of a certain *Tenon* in America, were not only to the highest Degree *seditionous*, but nothing short of *Treason* itself; and that they had full Evidence of all this in their Hands.—Tho' the People at a Distance from the Seat of Government, are always under great Disadvantages, with respect to a fair State of their Case, in any Disputes between them and the Servants of the Crown, yet *Truth* very soon so far made its own way, that upon a clear Inspection into Affairs, the Charge appeared to be laid too high: Nor is there a Person either in or out of Parliament, who has justly stated or proved, one single Act of that Town, as a public Body, to be, We will not say *treasonable* or *seditionous*, but even at all *illegal*: Nor is it in the power of any Man, either on this or the other Side the Atlantick, to do it.—

New Vouchers we are told, are called for from Authority: This is no favourable Symptom to the sudden and warm Accusers: for We believe there are more than *one*, who may find it an *Augean* Enterprize, to support their own Representation. For it is certainly beyond human Art and Sophistry, to prove the British Subjects, to whom the *Privilege* of possessing Arms is expressly recognized by the Bill of Rights, and who live in a Province where the Law requires them to be equip'd with Arms, &c. are guilty of an *illegal* Act, in calling upon one another to be provided with them, as the *Law directs*. But if some are bold and base enough, where the Interest of a whole Country is at Stake, to penetrate into the Secrets of the human Breast, to search for Crimes, and to impute the worst of Motives to Actions strictly *legal*, whatever may be thought of their Expediency, it is easy to recriminate in the same Way; and one Man has as good Reason to affirm, that a few in calling for a military Force under *Pretence* of supporting civil Authority, *secretly* intended to introduce a general Massacre, as another has to assert, that a Number of loyal Subjects, by calling upon one another to be provided with Arms, *according to Law*, intended to bring on an Insurrection.

It will be equally difficult to prove it *illegal*, for a Number of British Subjects, to invite as many of their fellow Subjects as they please, to convene and consult together, on the most prudent and constitutional Measures for the Redress of their Grievances; or that such an Assembly had *actually assumed* the Powers of Government, when they *actually disclaimed* all such Powers, and united in recognizing their Subjection to Government, by humble Petitions and Remonstrances, and by encouraging their fellow Subjects in their Loyalty, and good Order. But the People of Boston are charg'd with *ingratitude* for the Repeal of the Stamp Act! and because some refus'd to make Compensation to the Sufferers in *Behalf* of that

Act, and others did it with an ill Grace! What artful Confusion is here to make a single Town odious? were the People of Boston, ever apply'd to for a Compensation? did not the Requisition come to the General Assembly; in which there were only four Members for Boston? Did not these Members unite with the General Assembly in granting *ample* Compensation? Was not this a *free generous* Act? Could any Power on Earth *constitutionally*, oblige the Province or the Town to pay the Damages done by *unknown Rioters*? Has the Parliament done this in the late Riots in England? Did Rhode-Island make Compensation, tho' call'd upon as this Province was? Are Howard and Moffatt, compensated to this Day by that Colony? What has it suffered for its Refusal? It has been complimented for its Loyalty and good Order in one of Ld. H—s—b—h's circular Letters *with a View* to induce it to treat with Contempt this Province, which *had compensated*? But Rhode-Island had Sense and Virtue to despise the ridiculous Lure, and Generosity not to withdraw its Aid from the *common Cause*.—Without saying any thing more upon this Point, we may venture to appeal to the candid World, where the *Ingratitude lies*!

As to the Repeal of the Stamp Act, though the People of this Province and America universally regarded this Act as an Infradon of their constitutional Rights, and consequently humbly claim'd the Repeal as a Point of *Equity*, they yet received it with as much *Gratitude* as if it had been a *free Gift*. They blessed their Sovereign.—They rever'd the Wisdom and Goodness of the British Parliament.—They felt themselves happy, till new Acts *equally unconstitutional* were made, and Severities imposed upon Trade, unknown even at the Time of the Stamp Act.—But it seems we are unpardonable for not being thankful for the Removal of *one Burthen*, after *another* is laid upon us by the same Hands, equally hard to bear! How contemptible is such Reasoning! What an Affront to common Sense! We never heard of such Discourse in Parliament, till we saw our *Court Paper*; and can these Persons be Friends to the leading Men in Government, who represent them as reasoning in such a Manner?—

But Force is no very suitable Means of changing the Sentiments of the People! It is rather adapted to rivet and confirm them. Arms ought to be very *cautiously* employed, even against *Faction*, they have often increased rather than quelled.—The present Uneasiness in America, has been *falsely* and *insolently* called by this odious Name: Can any Man suppose, the almost *universal* Complaints of a People, to deserve this Appellation? As well might the general uneasiness that introduced the Revolution by *William the Third*, and that settled the Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover, be called a *Faction*!

Feb. 7. The Court Gazette before referred to, gives us an Account of what was said in Parliament in Vindication of the Measures of the Ministry, respecting the Colonies, and this Province in particular, that deserves to be attended to. With respect to the *non Presentation* of the Petition of the Massachusetts House to the King, the Intelligencer says, it was declared the Petition had never been given to the S—y of State.—This is not true, it is an undoubted Fact, that the Petition was offered by Mr. Deberdt to L—d H—s—b—gh as he has declared in a Letter to the Speaker, so that this could not be the Reason why it was not presented, in gross Violation of the constitutional Right of the Subject. And here we suspect that the S—y was led into a Scrape by his judicious Friend, on this Side the Water, who formed a Plan for the non Presentation, such as might be expected, which was not solid enough to bear mentioning in Parliament and so the *whole Vindication* was rested on the denial that it had been ever given to the S—y.—As to the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, this it was said was *only* to give the Assembly an Opportunity to correct a Fault of a former Assembly; and the Order to dissolve was a Direction for the Governor's Conduct in Case of Non-Compliance; neither of them being *addressed to the Assembly*, could be deemed a *Mandate* or a *Threat* to a Corporation; the Assembly would of Course meet again in May. according to this Account the S—y, never designed to *threaten a Corporation*; no it was his Intention to leave the Assembly *freely* and

without any Manner of *Constraint* and *Bias* to correct the Error of a former one: The Orders not being *addressed* to the Assembly, it seems were not designed to be *shown* to the Assembly, or to have any *Influence* on their Decisions; so that either G—r B—d grossly mistakes the *Intention* of L—d H—s—b—gh, and *rashly* exceeded it, in a Point of the greatest Consequence; or this is a *quibbling falacious Excuse* of his L—ds Conduct, said by the Authority of our Court Gazette, to have been offered in Parliament. For did not G—r B—d lay before the House, L—d H—s—b—gh's Letters wherein he was directed to *dissolve the Assembly*, in Case of their *non rescinding*? Had not this Letter thus communicated, all the Effect upon the Diliberations of the House, on this Point, as if it had been *formally addressed to them*? Did not G—r B—d declare that he looked upon himself *indisposably* obliged to comply with the Order in this Letter? did he not *refuse a Recess* to the House, which they requested in order to *consult their Constituents*, upon so important a Point? Nay when the House took only a *few Days*, to deliberate upon this critical Affair, did not the G—r express his Impatience by a Message, requiring them to come to an *immediate* Determination, as otherwise he should take their *Hesitation* as a *positive Refusal*? Did he not according to the Order *dissolve the Assembly*, and at the same Time declare himself *not at Liberty* to call another, *without fresh Instructions from the Ministry*? As to the Assembly, meeting of course in May, it is an *artful Evasion*, The Assembly cannot meet then without *Writs being issued from the G—r*, for that Purpose. It is true the *Charter* provides for the meeting of the Assembly at that time; but People were made to believe that *non rescinding* would *annihilate* the Charter, and that there *never* would be another Assembly. It is certain that G. B. and others, spake upon this Point in a Manner that directly tended to *create* such an Apprehension both among the *Assembly* and the *People*.

Feb. 8. The Military still continue their Extravagances: About six Officers coming thro' King-Street, some Nights past, were hailed by the Town House Watch; this it seems was taken as such an affront, that no Language was bad enough for the Watchmen; they even formed a Sort of a Blockade to the Watch House, which was continued for about three Hours; but having learned Caution by the Misfortune of one of their Corps, not long since, they neither of them chose to come within the Reach of the Watchmen's Bill-Hooks.—As several Officers were passing the Streets one Evening, they were heard to express their Wishes that the Town might be burnt down; and cast very abusive Reflections on the Selectmen, threatening, to give them all a severe Whipping, before three Months had expired.—This Evening as a sober Inhabitant was returning Home with his Wife, they were overtaken by several Officers of the Navy; who accosted them in a very indecent Manner, and swore that the Woman should go on board the Man of War, upon her expostulating with them for this Rudeness in the Presence of her Husband; they d—nd him, and swore the should go on Board with them; one of them laid hold of the Husband while another was pulling the Wife along with him; her Screams, soon brought up a Gentleman, who having a Lanthorn with him presently discovered one of the Criminals to be a *L—t* of a King's Ship, and we hear the injured Party intends prosecuting him, for this audacious Attempt.

Feb. 9. One of our Coasting Shallops, which lay at Hubbard's Wharf the last Week, was examined by one of our new Sea Custom-house Officers; he happened to find a small Quantity of bad Fish on Board, the Vessel not having been entered out, and he informed the Skipper of this Discovery, in such a Manner, as caused him immediately to put out of Harbour with his Vessel, for Fear of a Seizure.—Other Skippers bound to different Parts of the Province, have had their Vessels stop, and even libelled for having Things on Board not cleared out, this has given such Alarm that even the Skippers of open Boats do not care to take so much as a Loaf or two of Sugar on Board, until it has been reported, and as this cannot be done without the Sugar Boilers making Oath respecting the Sugar, the Trouble given the Masters and

Freighters in this, and innumerable like Cafes is inexpressible; the Detention of Coasters by Means of these novel Formalities, is very detrimental to the Owners, and vexatious to those who depend upon receiving their Family Supplies by Water. In short almost every Step taken since the Arrival of the C—m—rs, appears to have a direct Tendency to embarrass, if not totally to annihilate the Trade of the Province.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,
A Commodious House, two Stories high, four Fire Places, a good dry Cellar and a Kitchen, all well finished, in which Nicholas Kilman did live, on the South Side of Roosevelt's Slip, fronting the North-River:—Inquire of NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT.
65—

THIS is to inform William Cotton, a native of Scotland, who was a sailor on board the brigantine Minerva, Capt. William Sherman, from New-Haven to St. Croix, from February to May 1767, and was discharged at St. Croix; that if he will apply to Adam Babcock, at New-Haven, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear of something much to his advantage; the said Cotton is a short thick well set man, about 5 feet 4 inches high.—Any master of a vessel that has seen the said Cotton, and can give any information where he may be found, is requested to inform the Printer hereof, of the same.
New-Haven, Jan. 28, 1769. ADAM BABCOCK.
61 67

TO BE LET,
A House in Dock-Street, between Counties Market and the Old Slip, next Door to Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck:—Inquire of CORNELIUS CLOPPER, in Hanover-Square.
62 67

For LONDON,
The new Brigantine SALLY, Solomon Townsend, Master; SHE will sail in three Weeks, having the chief Part of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, agree with the said Master, or BENJAMIN BOOTH.
New-York, 20th Feb. 1769. 64 67

Five Pounds Reward,
WENT off from Greenwich, in Connecticut, in a boat, belonging to the subscriber, one Jeremiah Wines, he is of a middling stature, and wears his own hair, the boat is 28 feet keel, 12 feet beam, and about 3 feet hold, built with butter nut-timber, and hath her deck saw'd thro' on the larboard side, in order to make a horse port, to take horses in, being for a ferry boat. Said Wines was at New-Haven, about the 20th of December last, bound for New-York: Any person that will take him up, and secure the boat, so that I may have her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by me.
Greenwich Feb. 4th, 1769. 62—67
Jesse Hallick.

To be SOLD, by
HAYMAN LEVY,
In BAYARD-STREET,
A Choice parcel of Indian dres'd deer leather, and red skins in the hair; old coat and green beaver, raccoon and musquash, &c.
Shot and ball, vermilion, &c.—A quantity of drilling for soldiers breeches, Irish linen, shirts, shoes, soldiers tents, belts of arms, tin canteens, &c.
West-India rum, bohea tea, pepper, indigo, cotton wool, roll brimstone; whiting in hogheads, velvet socks, sponge, sail deck, and sundry other dry goods: An assortment of earthen ware,—a few sets neat marble chimney pieces, and a few dozen best Batavia arrack, &c. &c. &c.
65 68

RUN away the 20th instant, Feb. from the subscriber, a little apprentice boy, named Philip Sparling, about four feet high, much pitted with the small pox: Had on when he went away, a pair of good buckskin breeches, but much soiled, and no coat, waistcoat, nor hat; looks to be old. All masters of vessels are desired to take notice, that any person who either takes away, or harbours the said apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs; and any person who shall bring the said apprentice to me, in the city of New-York, living near the Baptist meeting house, shall have Two Dollars reward, and all reasonable costs and charges paid, by
64 67
CHARLES MILLER.

To be SOLD, by
JONATHAN HAMPTON,
In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Opposite Captain Andrew Law's;

A Large and neat Assortment of Windsor Chairs, made in the best and neatest Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs and Settees, or double seated, fit for Piazza or Gardens,—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.
N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends constantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Persons wanting such, may depend on being supplied with any Quantity, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.
65 72



ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of John Ernest, late of this city merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to be settled; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BAYARD, } Executors.
AN. TEN EYCK,
SARAH ERNEST, Executrix.
N. B. There is left in the store of the deceased, a very good assortment of fresh goods, imported in the last year, to the amount £.1200 sterl. which will be disposed of for less than they can be imported.
65 68

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP NEWRY,
Captain SMITH,
LYING at Cruger's Wharf, sails in fifteen Days: For Freight, apply to Messrs. Henry and John Cruger, or Samuel Broome and Company,—For Passage, apply to said Captain on board.
New-York, Feb. 28, 1769. 55 67
N. B. Said Samuel Broome and Co. have a Quantity of choice good Molasses to dispose of.

TO be sold at Publick Vendue,
On monday the twentieth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, at the Merchants Coffee-House, and to be continued from day to day between the same hours 'till the sale is completed; the following tracts of land and rights, part of the estate of John Alexander and Co. John Greeg and David Shaw vested in trustees for the use of their creditors, viz.—John Nordburgh's share of the townships Conway, Burton, Gage and Sanbury, at the river St. Johns in Nova Scotia, conveyed to John Alexander and Co. by George Fead. Their right and share being three eighths and one fifth part of Horn Island, near Pensacola in the colony of West Florida, on which it is said there are 700 head of horn cattle.—Also the following town lots, and farms, in the township of Argyle, in the county of Albany: Town lot No. 120 containing 30 acres. Farm No. 120 containing two hundred and eighty three acres: Town lot No. 125 containing 30 acres: Farm No. 125 containing 285 acres: Town lot No. 82 containing 30 acres: Farm No. 82 containing 475 acres: Town lot No. 54 containing 30 acres: Farm No. 54 containing 255 acres.—Also one thousand acres of land in the township of Kingsbury, in the county of Albany, and also farm No. 42 containing 242 acres, and farm No. 75 containing 242 acres, town lot No. 6 containing 25 acres, all in the said township of Kingsbury, and also one fortieth part of the undivided lands in the said township, and a thirtieth part of a mill. The lands in Kingsbury being subject to a mortgage, to Capt. James M'Donald, for securing the payment of £.300, and interest from the 22d. October 1765.
And also the following town lots, and squares, on Minerva Island, in the county of West-Chester, viz. Lot No. 12 of Oblong-square, No. 101, No. 9 of Oblong-square, No. 186, No. 9 of Oblong-square, No. 4, No. 29 of Oblong-square, No. 33, No. 16 of Oblong-square, No. 32, No. 8 of Oblong-square, No. 37, No. 8 of Oblong-square, No. 89, No. 6 and No. 9 of Oblong-square, No. 34, also the northerly half of Oblong-square, No. 79, and the southerly half of Oblong-square, No. 276, lot No. 89 in breadth from east to west 200 feet, in length from north to south 375 feet, laid out into 30 equal parts: Also one undivided half part of a tract of 8000 acres of land granted to Philip Enbury, and others, situate in the county of Albany, about 15 miles to the eastward of Saraghtoga, subject to the payment of the fees of the whole tract of 8000 acres for the said 4000 acres, on which the same is to be conveyed to the assign of the said Shaw: And also the right of David Shaw, under the covenants of Thomas Dick, to make a title in and to eight seventieth parts of the moiety of a tract of land granted to Turner, and others, on Batten-kill, in the county of Albany, and about 15 miles to the eastward of Saraghtoga, on which the Revd. Mr. Clarke, has made a large settlement, Mr. Shaw's share of the same, being computed at 1400 acres, and including the following farms, each containing 85 acres viz. No. 10, No. 199, No. 222, No. 213, No. 111, No. 257, No. 722, No. 246, No. 211, No. 268, No. 70. No. 115.

A tract of 2000 acres, to the eastward of the Artillery patent, in the county of Albany, patented to Lieutenant Thomas Menzies; mortgaged for £.180.—A tract of 2000 acres, surveyed for Ensign John Watkins, near the last tract; but the patent not sealed.—A tract of 2000 acres, granted to Lieut. Archibald Campbell, situate in the county of Albany, to the eastward of Saraghtoga, and adjoining the tract patented to Enbury, and others, supposed to be mortgaged for £.120.—An other tract of 2000 acres, adjoining the last mentioned tract, and patented to Lieut. James Grant, supposed to be mortgaged for £.71.—A tract of 2000 acres of land in the county of Cumberland, about 12 miles to the westward of Connecticut river, patented to Lieut. Peter Brown; both by New-Hampshire, and New-York governments, supposed to be mortgaged for £.68.—Ten non commissioned officers and 15 private soldier's rights, conveyed to David Shaw, and located to the eastward of Saraghtoga, in the county of Albany, but the patent not issued.—The trustees will give a release for their title, but not warrantor, for as several conveyances are missing, it is supposed they are pledged, or the land mortgaged for debts of the company. All therefore, who have demands so secured, or are possessed of any such deeds, or conveyance, are requested to give notice thereof to the subscriber, as soon as possible, that justice may be done, both to the creditors and purchasers.
By, order of the Trustees
Christopher Smith.

N. B. Whereas very little regard has been paid to the subscribers former advertisements, desiring all persons, indebted to the estate of John Alexander, and Co. to discharge the same: This is therefore to acquaint them (for the last time) that such debts as are not discharged by the first day of May next, will then be put in suit.—And all those who have any demands against said estate (and have not already rendered their accounts) are once more desired to render them by said time, that a dividend may be paid.
65 67.

Perry, Hays & Sherbrooke,
Have for Sale,
A Few Hogheads of choice new HEMP SEED. 65 69
A GARDENER,
LATELY come to Town, who understands his Business extremely well, has a good Recommendation and wants Employment, may be heard of, at the House of Anderse Ladner, Inn Keeper in Division-Street, New-York. 65 68

To be SOLD,
And enter'd upon the first of May next,
THE House and Ground where Mangel Minthorn, Cooper, now lives, in Broad-Street.
To be enter'd upon the 25th of March, or sooner if sold,
A Store House in Queen-Street, and Lot of Ground 24 Feet in Front and about 60 Feet deep: Inquire of (63—) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper.

JOHN MORTON,
At his Store in Queen's-Street, near the Fly-Market, has for Sale:—A large and well assorted Parcel of dry Goods, China Ware, &c. &c. imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool; which he will sell on the very lowest Terms, for Cash viz.

FURNITURE checks
1/2 yard wide, and yd. and 3/4, cotton and linen
ditto
Irish linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard
Coarse and fine sheeting
Striped and plain holland
Oznaburgs and dowlas
Garlix, laggings and chilloes
Towelling and clouting diaper
Rolls, buckram & Canvas
Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs
Souttee and check linen and cotton do.
Spotted red and white, and blue and white do.
Flowered and plain lawn do.
Silk romalls and bandanoes
Barecelona handkerchiefs and cravats
Perfians, taffaties and farfets
Padusoy, ducap, lutestring, Mantua & Armozine silks
Black, white, drab, green, crimson and sky colour'd
fettins and pelongs
Flower'd fatins and figur'd modes
Fine moreen, loretto and silk damascus for jackets
Flower'd, strip'd and plain gauze
Black and white catgut
Curtain and binding calicoes
Calicoes, chintzes & cottons
Cotton gowns and counterpanes
Fine and coarse cambric and lawn
Bed bunts and ticking
Women's chip hats
Men's beaver, laced and plain do.
Men's and boys castor and felt do.
Shoemakers spinnell
Mohair and sewing silk of all colours
White three corded do. for breeches and stay makers
Flemish, Scotch and nuns thread
Darning and stitching do.
Shaded crewels
Apron and cap tapes
Wristband and broad do.
Bobbin
Quality and shoe binding
Hofes and Bristol shoes
No. 12, 4, 4 1/2 and 5 lb pins, and large brass do.
Superfine, middling and low priced, scarlet, blue, green, brown, drab, grey, Tyrian & pompadour broad cloths
Naps and coating of various colours
Bath rugs, kerfies and half thick
Red and blue penniston
Green and red baife
Emboss'd serge
Crimson aurora
Red, yellow, white and spotted swanskins and flannels
Scarlet, blue, green, black, pink and brown calmancoes, durants and tammies
Cross barr'd and plain camblets and stuffs
Silk and Irish camblets, flower'd do.
Venetian and Irish poplins
The said MORTON has for sale,—A complete set of Belts, &c. for cleaning flax-seed, which he will sell very cheap.

White and colour'd jeans, and fustians
Flower'd, plain and corded dimaties
Thickets and sagathies
Black crape, bombazine and gazette
Silk and worsted breeches patterns
Knee garters and trimmings
Manchester & Genoa velvets
Worsted and hair plush
Wilton, Scotch and Lifting carpets
Bed side, entry and stair do.
Men's black and white silk gloves, do. buck and shammy do.
Women's maids and girls, silk, worsted, kid and lamb gloves and mits
Mens silk, worsted, thread and cotton, rib'd and plain hose—gauze do. for under stockings
Women's black worsted, white silk, thread, and cotton hose
Wax work, king's, queen's and princes
Black and blue feathers
Silver and tinsy ribands
A great variety of plain and figur'd fatin, padusoy and lutestring riband
Broad and narrow love do.
Fau gauze and hat trimmings
Open edge riband, figur'd Fringe
Black and white lace
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire
Pearl necklaces—Fashionable fans—Fincushion trunks
Barbers trimmings
Sealing wax, wafers, ink powder, quills
Folio and quarto post, fools cap, pot and propatria writing paper—Letter files
Bibles, testaments, receipt & Memorandum books
Primers, story books and Battledores
Pewter ink stands—Lead do.
Ivory and horn combs
Shirt buttons and wires
Knives and forks, cutteaus, Penknives, razors, scissars, Childrens knives
Hand and fash saws
Iron squares
Lathing and carpenters hammers—Files of all sorts
Plane irons—Augers, gouges, Chizzels, firmers, shoe makers articles; carpenters and coopers tools, desk furniture, and many other articles of ironmongery
Tin and roll'd plate—Common & cast steel, frying pans 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d 24d and 30d nails
New fashion'd oval gilt frame looking glasses, large scones, dressing glasses and and swingers
Also a very large assortment of china—useful and ornamental; together with a parcel of queen's, or yellow ware, delf and black earthen do. The particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.
67 67